# American Farmer,

## AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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☞The Editor being most of his time absent from the city, correspondents and persons having business with the office will meet more prompt attention by addressing their letters to the publisher, Saml. Sands.


### Business of the Season.

There is much to be done by the husbandman during this month and the next towards securing the crops of the coming year. Those who have any stiff clayey ground that it is contemplated to put in corn, oats, or any other crop requiring spring sowing or planting, it should be turned up deeply, and the furrow left in the row to receive the fertilizing influence of the winter frosts and snows. By fall ploughing, in addition to the meliorating effect upon the land, much time is gained in the spring, at a period, when, if there has not been kind treatment extended to horses and oxen, they are very apt to be low in flesh, feeble in strength, and but ill suited to the arduous labor of breaking up stiff ground.

Those who have not already gotten in their wheat, have no time now to spare. It should at all events be sown by the 20th to the end of the month. Those who contemplate sowing on a clover lay, should plough but once,—plough in the seed very lightly, and roll. If not upon a clover lay, plough two or three times and pulverise perfectly. We need scarcely say particularity in the selection of seed should be observed; that it should be selected with the utmost care; that it should not be sown more than two years in succession from the same seed, and that when changed, it should be obtained from a more northerly situation. Before sowing, the wheat should be carefully passed through a screen; seperated thoroughly from all noxious seed and extraneous matter; and then *washed* or *scrubbed* with a hickory or birch broom; the water to be poured off and renewed whilever it is discolored; the floating grains skimmed off and given to the cattle or hogs: after it has undergone this process, it should be soaked for twenty-four hours in a *solution of lime and water; a strong solution of salt and water, or ley made from wood ashes;* drain it, roll it in plaster, and sow in the proportion of from 1½ to 2 bushels to the acre, plough in lightly and roll if not previously done,—give the land a dressing of *lime, marl,* or *ashes,* just before harrowing.

If it is designed to put a wheat field into timothy, sow it immediately after harrowing, and then roll in your timothy seed.

Those who have not already sown their *rye,* should delay no longer—light gravelly or stony land suits it best; but it will not do to neglect giving it a good dressing of manure. Sow from five to six pecks to the acre, being careful to steep the seed as directed for wheat.

While on the subject of *rye,* we would obtrude upon the attention of the reader, with our *petition* in behalf of *milk cows.* Sow down one, two, or three acres, for early food. It is the earliest grass in the spring,—is an excellent promoter of milk,—may be out two or three times, and will ensure flowing pails and delicious butter, ere the other grass can be fed from.

*Corn,* as soon as it is sufficiently hardened, should be gathered and transferred to the corn-house or cribs. *Corn husks,* as separated from the ear, if stacked away with equal portions, or alternate layers of hay and straw, each layer to be sprinkled with salt, would make most acceptable food for cattle, the whole to be submitted to the process of cutting.

Hogs, if in pasture, or indulging in the luxuries of the woods, must be penned for fattening, and it would economise time and feed, to let the roots be boiled and the corn or other grain ground into meal—give them plentiful supplies of straw or leaves, and they, in return, will give ample stores of manure.

Potatoes require now to be harvested, and towards the latter end of the month, beets, carrotts, parsnips, and other roots that require to be removed, should be taken up and placed in situations where there will be no danger of their freezing. *Attention* to this *now,* will save vexation and loss *hereafter.*

*Asparagus.*—This is becoming a valuable plant to the gardener, bringing always good prices in our markets. Some few hints on its culture will not be amiss. As soon as the stalks turn yellow, cut them down close to the earth, and carry them to the dung heap; clean the beds carefully from weeds, eradicating them effectually and drawing them into alleys. Give the beds a top dressing of good manure—the dung of the old hot-beds, or well rotted stable manure will answer,—to be laid over the beds two or three inches deep; after which, stretch a line, mark out the alleys, and dig them one spade deep; spread a considerable portion of the earth evenly over the beds, let the weeds which were raked into the alleys be dug into the trenches and covered a proper depth with earth; straighten the edges of the beds, giving them a moderate rounding—fill up the alleys with straw or old litter, and trample it well down. Give the seedling asparagus also a slight dressing.

Herbs.—Every good housewife should be furnished with the necessary medicinal and aromatic herbs, such as *lavender, thyme, hysop, winter savory, sage,* &c. These should now be trimmed; and every ten or fourteen days continue to sow *cresses, radish, lettuce,* &c. The seeds of the *sea-kale* should also be sown, and likewise *Rocambole,* and seed *onions.*

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The way they do things in Kentucky.—The Jessamine County Agricultural Society of Kentucky, offered the following premiums, to be delivered at their second Annual Exhibition, which was to have been held on the 6th and 7th inst.:

For the best Stallion, Colts, Mares, Fillies, Jacks, Jennets, Mules, Mule Colts, Carriage and Riding Horses, Cows, Bulls, Heifers, Hogs, Ploughs, 5 or more acres of Wheat, Corn or Hemp, piece of Bagging, coil of Bale Rope, &c. &c., 44 Silver Cups, each valued at $10. For various articles of Domestic Manufacture, 11 sets of Teaspoons, &c., valued each at $5, and for the best cultivated tract of land of 50 or more acres, a set of silver spoons, valued at $25.

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The notice which we copied some weeks since from the New York Star, relative to a newly invented portable Saw Mill, by Col. Hamilton, of that city, has elicited considerable attention among the planters of the South West, and we have been assured that if it answered the purpose contemplated by the inventor, many of them could be disposed of in that section of our country. In answer to enquiries of us upon the subject, we would say, that we know nothing more of the machine than what the account published from the Star, and that subjoined by the Editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette, furnishes; but shall forward a paper containing this notice to the inventor, with the hope that we may be furnished with a more minute description of the Mill, and such testimonials of its ability to perform what is promised, as may induce confidence in the same. Whilst upon this subject, we would remind our friends, that Mr. Page, an ingenious mechanic of this city, has invented a machine, which he is confident will answer all the purposes claimed for Col. Hamilton's, of which we hope to give a full description at an early day.

"*The Portable Pit Sawing and Slitting Mill.*"—When in New York a few days since, I went with a friend to look at Colonel Hamilton's (52 Wall street) above named Mill, and I must confess, that it far exceeds all anticipations I had formed of it, from the newspaper notices I had read—it is so simple, and withal, complete within itself, that it must in my opinion supersede all saw mills now in use—being capable of being worked with manual, horse, steam or water power, and requiring only one fourth of the same work of the ordinary mills. One of these mills, complete, will not cost more than $200 to $300, and not weigh more than from six to nine hundred pounds. Two men can easily load a mill into a wagon, cart it five miles, and put it in operation the same day with horse power. It will cut as much lumber in a given time, as any mill ever made, and the work as well done. For ship, mahogany and marble yards, it must be of great value, and I would advise those of our citizens engaged in those departments, to endeavor to secure rights without delay. The lumber merchant of the country will not require a hint to spur him forward where his interest is at stake.—*U. S. Gaz.*

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The Cotton Interest—*rivalry of the East Indies.* We recommend to our cotton growing readers, an attentive perusal of the following papers. Of one thing they may feel assured, that when an attempt like this is made under such influences, and by such authority, it is not either expense, or protraction in the accomplishment of their great design, that will lead them to abandon it before they are thoroughly convinced of its impracticability. In the mean time is it not the obvious dictate of prudence, that those whose lands, and property in slaves, are liable, however remotely, to be so deeply affected, to be casting about for other objects to which they may turn their attention and labor? What may be these most eligible objects, they can best determine; but there can be no mistake in recommending, that, under any circumstances, they should learn to practise a system of *domestic economy,* which may render them independent of supplies from neighboring States, in regard to essential things, for which they now look abroad, as it seems to us, without any absolute necessity, in their climate, soil or circumstances. Why, for instance, may not the Southern planter grow his own corn, and his own pork, and his own wool for negro clothing? Although it may be that when the price of cotton is high, as it has been occasionally, for a year or two, it might be more profitable for the time to give all care to that; yet the question is whether, for a series of years, it would not be more expedient to combine, with

attention to this main object, a *system* of domestic economy, which cannot be taken up and laid down at pleasure. We are glad to hear that in Mississippi, the great Cotton State, the Planters are beginning to supply themselves with provisions, clothing, &c. One most vigorous and enterprising Planter, near Cole's Creek, T. H., Esq., has several hundred sheep in his fold, with some highly improved Cattle, part Devon, part Short-horn. Let every one, at least, until prices are higher and more stable, endeavor to supply his table and his family with plain food, and raiment, at least.

From the London Journal of Commerce.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

From the candour evinced by the East India Company in giving up prejudices so long entertained by all their civil servants, without exception, we have little doubt that they will, in a short time, arrive at a sound and comprehensive course of policy for developing the resources of India. So recently as January, 1839, they labored under an impression that so many physical difficulties existed in India against the growth of Cotton, that they despaired of its ever being produced of such a quality as would remunerate its cultivation upen a large scale. This was the great stumbling-block; a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce succeeded in clearing it away. The impetus is thus given, all that remains is to guide it in a proper direction; and the readiness with which the Company were open to conviction on the main point, is an assurance that, on the subsidiary points, they will be equally ready to act upon sound views. These are, for the most part, comprised in that part of the Manchester memorial to the Company, which suggests "a modification of the land-tax in India, the abrogation of the system of levying the tax in kind, the improvement of the roads, the construction of piers, quays, and storing warehouses at the ports;" and finally prays "that every obstacle may be removed, and encouragement given to capitalists to embark in the cultivation of cotton in that country."

[After some remarks on the policy of the land-tax, and the improvement of the roads, &c., spoken of in the above extract, the writer goes on to say:]

But the final prayer, that "every obstacle may be removed, and encouragement given to capitalists to embark in the cultivation of cotton in India," involves the most important principle of all. To reap the harvest effectually of such a rich and extensive field, capital must be employed in masses. To establish the cultivation of cotton in India is precisely one of those great experiments which individual possessors of small capitals cannot afford. They must have not only large but immediate profits to reimburse them for their investment; whereas, for large capitals, a moderate profit is a high rate of interest, and, (what is so indispensable in cultivating the soil, with a view to ultimate success,) large capitals can afford to wait a year or so without return, until they have efficiently prepared the field from which their profits are to come. For these, (and many other reasons too obvious to mercantile men to need recapitulating,) "every obstacle should be removed and every encouragement given" to the establishment of public companies for the cultivation of cotton in India. This is the way to attract capital to India; and we trust that, within a moderate compass of time, we shall see companies for the purpose at work in all the three provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.

Since writing the above, we have received an account of a large meeting held at Manchester, on Wednesday evening last, for the establishment of a "Northern Central British India Society." From the tone of the two speakers (Mr. Geo. Thompson and Mr. O'Connell) the proposed Society seems to take the philantropic rather than the commercial view of the question; and as is too often the case with philantrophic zeal, the tone appears, in some respects, inconsiderate and exaggerated. On a future occasion, we may find space to comment in detail upon the views of this Society; but there is nothing in the report of their meeting on Wednesday last, to modify the remarks we have already made on the subject.

The correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in a letter dated Paris, Aug. 27, contains the following remarks on this interesting subject, which we commend to the serious attention of our Southern friends.—They may be assured, that the powerful interests now enlisted in the accomplishment of the object set forth, will not halt in their course until the most thorough trial has been made to attain it—so we again urge upon them not to pass the subject by lightly, but to prepare themselves for the event, and turn their attention in time to other objects, and not be engrossed with the production of their great staple, to the *entire* exclusion of every thing else.

"Among the documents in your printed budget are two which deserve a particular notice; one the full account of the proceedings of the meeting, on the 13th inst. of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, "to receive the report of the Directors on the measures taken by the East India Company for promoting the growth of cotton in India;" the other, "the Memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Government by British merchants interested in the trade with China." At the Manchester meeting the chairman opened the business with these remarks:

"India was capable of furnishing any quantity of cotton for the supply of the English market, and after the Directors of the East India Company had sent down to Liverpool and shown them what had been done, he thought there was no necessity for the Board making any apology for calling them together. There was nothing in the course which the Chamber had pursued that could afford the least ground of jealousy on the part of their brethren of the United States. The Chamber, he had no doubt were all wishful that we should deal with our own colonies in their produce rather than with other and independent countries."

It is not long since I saw a joyous paragraph in the London papers, announcing the arrival of six or seven experienced natival planters of our Southern States, on their way to India to teach the growth of cotton there. The Court of Directors of the Honorable East India Company had, as you may know, taken steps "to engage parties in the United States willing to proceed to India, and duly qualified for the purpose of instructing and superintending the natives in the cultivation of cotton, and the proper mode of cleaning it by means of machinery." The Honorable Court had authorized the Governor General to offer large rewards to stimulate the desired improvements; and joint measures were adopted to remove all internal impediments, such as transit duties, &c. to the immense object. The Governor did so accordingly, and the Company sent Captain Bayles to the United States, who enlisted the planters above mentioned, and brought out seeds and American saw gins. Experiments made at Liverpool, before deputations of the Manchester Chamber and the Court of Directiors, "proved beyond a doubt the practicability of cleaning India cotton with the saw gin." Several of the British manufacturers present at the Manchester meeting "had no hesitation in saying that, from the constant improvements in machinery, the cotton of the East Indies would answer every purpose." The meeting was closed by the adoption of the following resolution:

"That, from the experiments already made, this Chamber feels convinced that cotton may be produced upon the soil of British India of a quality suited to the wants of a majority of the spinners and manufacturers of this country; and while it views with the most cordial satisfaction the steps already taken by the East India Company to effect this object, especially in sending out to India persons from the United States experienced in the cultivation of cotton, this Chamber begs to express its earnest and respectful reques: that the directors of your honorable company will follow up their enlightened undertaking with zeal proportioned to its importance to the best interests of the people of Great Britain and India; and that any obstruction or impediment that may exist in the rapidly augmenting productions of cotton in our own Eastern possessions may be entirely removed."

The anti-Slavery and Abolition Societies have co-operated fervidly in the main object, upon the ground of depriving American cotton of a foreign market, as the produce of slave labor, the Hindoos enjoying an admirable freedom! I do not like to express what I think of American planters who have been bought up for the Indian errand. They must be thorough cosmopolites—they may be pure philanthropists."

A pamphlet has been published in London in relation to the formation of a joint-stock Company for the purpose of cultivating cotton in India. The paper in which it appears alludes to the matter as of great commercial importance, and says:—

"When we view the state of dependence in which we are placed on the United States of America for a raw material of a branch of manufacture which in 40 years has expanded until its weal or wo almost involves our national existence, it must be self-evidently bad policy to depend so much upon one country for our supplies. But there is another object than mere political independence to be gained by the improvement of the cultivation of the cotton plant in India, which, in present circumstances, we deem of inestimable value. Except the comparatively small portion of cotton which is at present furnished from the East Indies, the whole of our consumption is the produce of slave labor. Now the portion of the continent of Asia which we already occupy, with the adjacent islands, can doubtless be made to furnish an almost illimitable supply by free labor; and this company may become the efficient means of cutting up slavery by the roots. We observe that the basis on which the company intended to proceed is to instruct the native population in the most approved mode of culture; and we see no reason why, in a very few years, cotton wool, may not become the basis of an exchange for our manufactured products to the extent of several millions per annum."

We shall probably in our next continue this subject, and present some additional remarks and selections upon the same.

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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

The Masonic Hall is now open for the exhibition of American Manufactures. A series of about twelve large rooms is well filled with contributions in every branch of the mechanic arts. We note in certain articles decided improvements upon the specimens shown on former occasions. From day to day we will mention the more useful and beautiful productions of our artizans and artists whom the public are invited to encourage in this noble means of advancing their own interest and the wealth and credit of the country.—*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

SILK.—On entering the grand saloon from the north, the first articles which attract attention are those manufactured from silk, arranged near the door. Many of these specimens are highly interesting, and show the rapid progress which has been made in this branch of manufacture. Among others we noted particularly:—

A glass case containing probably a hundred pounds of raw silk, reeled by the Model Silk Filature Company, whose establishment is in Market street above Eleventh.

Another case of the same article, the hand work of Mrs. M'Lanahan, the Superintendant of the above company, together with very superior specimens of fine mammoth sulphur cocoons, pea nut cocoons, spun silk, silk stockings, &c.

A specimen of four pounds of sewing silks of various assorted colors, the raising, spinning, dyeing and finishing done by the improved new machinery of the "Philadelphia Silk Culture and Manufacturing Company." The dark colors and blacks are peculiarly lustrous, and the evenness of the texture and regularity of the thread remarkable. Some experienced silk merchants have pronounced the silk manufactured by this company quite equal to the best Italian article, and it now commands the readiest sale.

An excellent specimen of black sewing silk, made by the same company from cocoons raised in South Carolina, deserves notice.

Mr. C. A. Dubouchet has deposited some handsome cocoons as well as sewing silk and floss silk of his own manufacture. He has also deposited a curious flat cocoon representing a spread eagle some eight or ten inches in size, spun by worms confined in a mould in the shape of the eagle.

Mustin & Evans, 34 north 2nd st., have some good specimens of Black Silk Cord of various sorts, from American silk, manufactured by themselves.

Figured Silk Bonnet Ribbon, by Chas. Joy of New Harmony, Penn., is a beautiful article.

Connected with a notice of the silk products, we may refer, (although their position is another apartment—The machinery room,) to several improved new machines for this branch of manufacture. We were struck with the appearance of "the Burlington Silk Worm frame," invented and patented by Edmund Morris of Burlington, N. J. This machine is calculated for feeding the worms from branches of the *morus multicaulis*, saving the labor of picking the leaves, keeping the worms more clean and heal-

thy, and allowing them to spin in an improved manner in straw. The simplicity and economy of its construction are remarkable.

There is also a very complete improved patent Silk Manufacturing Machine by Adam Brooks.

### Annual Agricultural Show and Dinner.

The Agricultural Society of New Castle Co., Delaware, held its annual exhibition on Wednesday last, the 30th ult. The day was propitious, and at an early hour the extensive pens of the Society were occupied by some of the finest stock in the country. Among the Durham stock we noticed the Importing Company's Bull, "Washington Irving," bought of John Hare Powell; also Vasco, belonging to Wm. Paynter, bred by Manuel Eyrie, out of Powel's Frolic and Delaware, from the neighborhood of Newark, all animals of fine growth and proportions. Among the contributors also of many fine young Durham Bulls, Cows and heifers, we noticed the following: Messrs. Canby, Rybold, Eyrie, Thompson and Reeves, Capt. Maxwell, Jesse Gregg, Richard Jackson, George Platt, Col. Robinson, Jno. B. Baynes, David W. Gemmill, Zodoc Townsend, Isaac Sutton, John Thompson, John Andrews and Thomas Massey, Jr., whose native cows were particularly fine, one of which is reported to have made 13 lbs. of butter per week. The Oxen of Messrs. Dixon, Gregg and Churchman, were remarkably fine; those of Mr. Dixon particularly so.

The Sheep—South Downs, Bakewells and Merinoes, were of the highest order, and were owned by some of the best raisers and feeders in the middle States, Messrs. Barney, Maxwell, Hoopes, Cope and Gregg.

The Stallions of Messrs. Riggs, Massey, Miller and Potterdemage, were all noble-looking animals; and in the display of brood-mares, colts, saddle and harness horses, as well as work horses, we observed a decided improvement over last year, particularly in those exhibited by Messrs. Richeson, Bird, Biddle and Gemmill.

The Hogs exhibited were remarkably good. Many of the lots were of the fine Berkshire breed. Those of Messrs. S. West, Stevens and Hoopes, being of this character.

The display of Agricultural Implements was greater than we ever witnessed on any previous occasion. The threshing machine of the Messrs. Urmy, Horse powers of Messrs. Pierson & Hollingsworth, Wiley's Ploughs, the Smut Machine of Mr. Durkee, and the drill of Moses Pennock, all showed the onward work of mind, and its best energies and application to agriculture, after all, the noblest and most useful calling of man.—*Del. Sen.*

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Agricultural Fair.—This fair was held during the 7th and 8th inst. and embraced a large collection of cattle and agricultural implements.

The attendance of farmers and strangers was very large, but the bidding for cattle was very low, there being but a slight demand. A ploughing match took place on the 8th, for the purpose of testing the superiority of the various ploughs offered for the inspection of the Committee.

Mr. C. J. Wolbert's bull Colostra, took the first premium for pure breed of bulls.

Mr. C. J. Wolbert's cow Isabella took the 1st premium for pure breed of cows—8 years old.

Mr. James Gowen's cow Dairymaid, took the first premium for pure breed, young cows. We annex a list of the prices at which the cattle were sold and we may remark, that most of the cattle offered were not full bred.

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| Rosetta, Durham cow, 4 years old—imported by Capt. Maxwell. | | | $82 50 |
| Nelly, Durham cow, Roan color, 3 years old, | | | 115 00 |
| Mary Kearney, white color | 7 months old, | | 20 00 |
| Fanny Kearney, " | 17 months old, | | 37 50 |
| Modesty, red and white, | 15 " | | 42 50 |
| Young Nelly, Roan. | 12 " | | 60 00 |
| Roanna, Durham cow, 4 years old, with heifer 6 weeks old, | | | $97 60 |
| Roman, red Leopard spotted—5 years old, | | | 65 00 |
| Moggy Poll, cow, deep red 3 " | | | 25 00 |
| Favorite, red and white, 2 " | | | 105 00 |
| Bright, full breed Durham cow | | | 150 00 |
| Prince, an Alderney bull, 2 years old, | | | 100 00 |

*Alderney Cattle.*—1 cow, $200; 1 do. $200; 1 Bull calf, $100; these cattle before leaving for the United States took the prize at Guernsey, England.

Jacks, mules, and horses—no sale.

South Down Sheep from $7 50 to $15 each.—*Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.*

### Columbian Horticultural Society.

*Autumnal Exhibition.*—Wednesday last, being the day appointed by the Society for holding their autumnal exhibition at the City Hall, a great number of ladies and gentlemen from Georgetown, Alexandria, and the neighboring counties attended, as well as our own citizens, to witness the display of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables which were brought in for exhibition. Although the present season has not been propitious, although the peach season has entirely gone by, although the exhibition was got up at short notice, the display was certainly a very gratifying one, reflecting much credit upon the Committee of Arrangements and the ladies who contributed so many fine specimens, and who kindly undertook to aid the committee in making the arrangements as interesting and attractive as possible. Nor indeed should we be unmindful of the aid which the committee derived from the professional florists and practical gardeners of this city and its vicinity, as well as from several other respectable citizens, who materially added to the display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables from their own private collections. We shall not attempt, in the present article, to enumerate all the various specimens which were presented at this exhibition. That duty will be performed hereafter by the officers of the Society. It only remains for us briefly to notice some of the most prominent beauties of the exhibition as they passed under our own observation.

To that excellent and indefatigable florist, Mr. Wm. Buist, who had charge of the arrangements of the room, the Society appeared to us to be largely and principally indebted for a numerous and brilliant display of dahlias, several very large and beautiful bouquets of pyramidical shape, and some of the most rare and extraordinary plants which Nature has ever brought forth. Of the latter, one specimen alone, which attracted the attention of every spectator, (*the Pitcher Plant,*) was a rich treat to the eye of every scientific person as well as the admirers of Nature in general.

A pyramid of large size from Mr. W. S. Nicholls, of Georgetown; another, consisting of the choicest flowers of the season, from the Hon. Mr. Fox, and made by his gardener, Mr. Benj. Allen, challenged general admiration.

Of fruits and vegetables there was a more scanty display than during former seasons; but such as were exhibited last Wednesday appeared to be of the first order. From the vines of Mr. Adam Lindsay, General Towson, and Mr. Shoemaker, of Georgetown, were ample trays of the finest Catawba and Isabella grapes. Mr. John A. Smith and Mr. Nailor contributed largely to the department of fruits and vegetables. Mr. Smith sent in a great variety of remarkably fine apples. Mr. Nailor and Mr. Wiltberger exhibited some noble and curious specimens of beets, carrots, potatoes, &c. Mr. John Pearce exhibited, from the garden of Mr. Blagden, several fine products consisting of beets and vegetable marrow. Of the latter an extraordinary specimen raised on the farm of Mr. Boyle at Tenallytown attracted much attention.

Mr. Pierce, of Linnæan Hill, exhibited several handsome bouquets of Dahlias and other beautiful flowers, all of which bore evidence of his professional skill and industry.

Mr. Adam Lindsay, the father of the Society, remained during the whole day and at night until the close of the exhibition. His potatoes and turnips were extraordinary specimens. Mr. Lindsay also exhibited several vases, consisting of beautiful native flowers. He also exhibited and distributed with a liberal hand, an abundance of superior garden grapes, raised in his ample vineyard in the eastern portion of this city.

Upon the whole, this Autumnal Exhibition gave general satisfaction. The great number of visiters, particularly after candlelight, bore ample testimony to the excellence and utility of the institution, as well as to the interest which the public take in its welfare and prosperity. It was, however, to be regretted that a more spacious room could not be obtained for the exhibition, as during the evening the pressure was very great, and the heat almost intolerable.—*National Intelligencer.*

### The Cotton Crop.

We have recently travelled through several counties in this section of Georgia, and have every where seen and heard of the devastation of the worm. Many stalks from four to six feet high and well branched, have not a single grown bowl upon them; and we have scarcely seen a stalk which has not lost from half to three-fourths of its bowls and forms. The weed presents a fine appearance to a casual observer, but upon inspection there is found to be a great destruction of bowls and forms. At this season a cotton field usually presents a beautiful appearance from the countless number of red and white blooms. Scarcely a bloom can be seen. We state these things as facts. We know their truth from personal observation. Let others make their own inferences. For ourselves, we are convinced, that if other portions of the cotton growing region have suffered as we have here, the crop of 1840 will be unusually short.—*Wilks County Press.*

### Peach Trees.

In an article on the propagation of the peach from seed, we omitted the method of managing dry seed when it was too late to plant in the fall, as we wished to give an experiment the particulars of which we had not then.

We received a small lot of thoroughly dried peach stones last winter. We soaked them in water until we found by cracking a few, that the meat was becoming a very little damp, this was affected by 10 or twelve hours soaking. Now and then one was found that admitted the water more readily and the meat was wet.

After soaking them, they were well drained and then covered in earth of common moisture in the cellar; the stones being separated so that the earth came in contact with them all around.

As the ground for the stones was not prepared for planting till late they remained in the cellar till about the 20th of May, when they were carefully cracked by striking on the side edge with a light hammer, and the seeds taken out and planted about as deep as corn. They were up in a short time, and so well that it appeared as though all vegetated.

The trees are now about three feet high. Had the ground been prepared there would have been an advantage in planting 4, 5, or six weeks earlier. But as it was not convenient to plant early there was an advantage in having the stones in a good condition to plant any time in the spring, which would not have been the case had they been out, as the most of them would have been cracked by being longer in the earth, and exposed to frost, and they would have sprouted early, perhaps before the ground was dry enough to plough.

An experiment was made on peach stones last spring, which were dry until the tenth of May. They were then soaked a day or two in water, until the seed became damp, then cracked and planted as corn. The most of them came up, but they produced trees of a smaller size than seeds planted last fall; this was owing, in part, to their not being planted in season; and those planted in the fall doubtless started a month or more earlier.—*Yankee Farmer.*

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Setting Fruit Trees.—Mr Editor: I wish to say a few words through your useful paper respecting the time for setting fruit trees. Many suppose that it is almost useless to set them in the autumn, on account of their liability to be killed by the frost.

Having for several years had opportunities for constant observation, I am satisfied that all sorts of trees, vines and plants, may be as safely transplanted in the fall as in the spring, if done somewhat earlier than they are usually done in this vicinity.

An instance came under my notice in this town, where a large number of trees (about fifty) were set in the middle of October, and the owner having occasion to remove some of them about six weeks after, they were found to have thrown out fibres from the extremities of the roots. These having a firm hold were prepared for winter, and not one of the whole were lost; while those which are not set till the middle or last of November, have no time to take root before the ground is closed by the frost, and in that way many of them are lost.—*Massachusetts Spy.*

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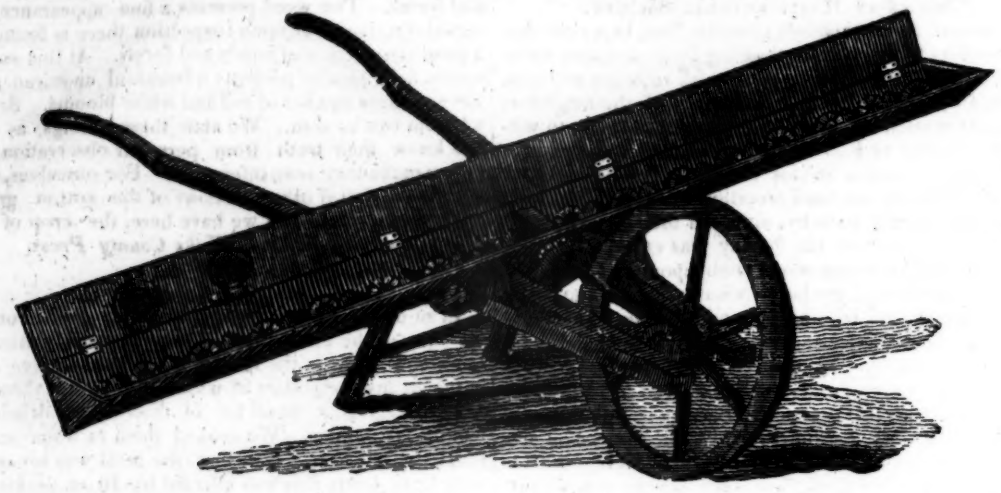
Rats in Grain.—Mr. David, of Pollockshaus, has proved by experiments more than once repeated, that a sprinkling of garlic strewed amongst any kind of grain, while the sheaves are being built into stack, protects them against inroads of rats and all other vermin. So late as last week, when he took in the last of his stack, it became obvious to all on-lookers that not a single particle of grain had been lost, and though terriers were in attendance, they had nothing to hunt. Rats, when they get into stacks, are exceedingly destructive; and it is consoling to know that an *in terrorem* remedy has been provided, alike simple and cheap.—*Dumfries Courier.*



SINCLAIR & Co's. SOWING MACHINE.

To meet the wants of the present improved state of agriculture, R. Sinclair & Co., are manufacturing Sowing Machines for manual and horse power on the plan represented by the above cut. These machines are intended to sow all kinds of grain, grass seed, and plaster of paris. They sow a space of twelve feet with great regularity and economy in the distribution,—saving full one-fourth of the seed usually sown by hand. Many intelligent and zealous agriculturists after trying these machines, have given certificates which speak in the highest terms of approbation similar to those which are accorded by the respectable writers of the following remarks, both of whom having extensive plantations to sow, purchased in preference the horse machines, which are made precisely on the same principle of the hand machine, (as represented by the above cut) but made on a much larger scale, and better adapted for sowing heavy articles, such as grain and plaster.

*Extract of a letter received from Virgil Maxey, Esq. of Md.*

"I have made a fair experiment with your machine for sowing broadcast, and the result enables me to say with great sincerity, that I consider this machine a valuable addition to our agricultural implements. By means of it, a man with one horse will sow wheat about three times as fast as a man can by hand. The saving of labor therefore, is very considerable, but the uniformity and exactness with which it distributes the grain, an important point not completely attainable in sowing by hand, however careful the sower may be, constitutes its greatest recommendation.

"An intelligent servant will learn in an hour how to use it.

"I have made trial of the machine in sowing wheat only. It will however, unquestionably, be equally useful in sowing rye, oats, and plaster of Paris."

*Extract of a letter received from Jas. M. Garnett, Esq. of Va.*

"With your sowing machine, I am more pleased than with any new thing that I have ever tried. I have used it with oats, orchard grass, clover seed and plaster of Paris, each seperately; and think myself authorised to state, that no mode of sowing either, which I have ever seen or heard of, is comparable to it, both for dispatch and reguarity of distribution: It is manifest that it would sow wheat, rye and barley equally well."

Price of the Horse-power Machines $75
" " Manual " 25

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From the Albany Cultivator.

GRINDING CORN IN THE EAR.

"MESSRS. EDITORS—Can you or any of your subscribers, give any information on the additional value that would be conferred by grinding the cobs with the corn for feeding animals; and if any, what kind of mill would be the best for grinding? A CORN GROWER."

Some experiments have been made in this country to test the value of the cob when ground with corn, as an article of food, and we believe they uniformly proved successful; but the difficulty of providing fixtures for grinding, and the little attention usually paid in this country to savings of this kind, has had the effect to prevent the attention of farmers from being much directed to this mode of preparing food for animals. That a great saving would be made in feeding corn meal, by grinding the cob with the grain, might be reasonably inferred from the fact that when corn meal is fed to horses, it requires to be mixed with some coarser food, such as cut straw or hay; and that so mixed, a smaller quantity causes the animal to thrive better, and perform work as well, as a large quantity of meal without such mixture would. Pure corn meal does not appear to sufficiently distend the stomach to bring into exercise its digestive faculties fully, without taking so much as to clog that organ and impair its functions eventually. For this reason, a mixture of less nutritive materials is desirable; and one of our most successful feeders of pork has assured us, that he always mixed oats with his corn, in the proportion of one fourth, previous to grinding, and thinks he should find a profit in exchanging corn for oats, bushel for bushel, rather than feed the former to his pigs clear. It appears, from recorded experiments, that the cob, though doubtless possessing no inconsiderable portion of nutriment in itself, makes about the requisite mixture with the grain, and hence is of great value for the purpose of feeding.

In the N. E. Farmer, for 1825, may be found a communication from the Rev. H. C. Perley, giving the history of some experiments made by him in feeding with corn and cob meal. Mr Perley broke his corn and cobs together by pounding, and the mixture was then ground in common corn millstones. "Meal made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine; there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so early in the autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were, with cob meal, potatoes, and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion, others disputed and disbelieved the account; but finally all were obliged to believe the fact, though reluctant to repeat the experiment. I am this year using the same discovery and process of cob meal, and can show better swine than any of my neighbors can produce of the same age." Mr Perley had one batch of bread made of this mixed meal, combined with rye flour in the usual proportions, and found it as light, moist, sweet, and palatable, as that made from pure corn meal.

According to Dr Mease, the practice of grinding corn with the cob, is common among the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They consider the practice as a great improvement in the feeding of corn, and many of their mills have an apparatus for grinding. Dr Mease adds, that "corn meal alone is too nourishing or heating, and it is, therefore, by those who use it, mixed with a portion of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in this constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do much credit to our carters and draymen of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the state at large."

That the cob of corn contains considerable nourishment in itself, is very probable; indeed, instances are on record, in which poor people, in times of a scarcity of food for animals, have converted them to a good use by pounding and boiling them, and feeding out with a small quantity of cut corn, leaves or straw. On such food, cattle have some time subsisted, and even seemed to be in good heart, if not to thrive.

In the Mass. Agric. Reports for 1823, is a communication from Mr Rice, of Shrewsbury, on the subject of feeding cattle, which constituted a part of his business, in the course of which he gives an account of one of his experiments in using cob meal.

"The second year, if I mistake not, in which I made use of cob meal, I thought I would try an experiment by feeding one ox with corn and oats ground, the other with corn and cobs, having a yoke of oxen so even matched, that no one who viewed them was satisfied which was the best; accordingly I fed them as above. The cob is computed to make a little more than one third, therefore, I mixed the other with one third oats as was my former mode. I gave each ox an equal quantity at a time, except the one which had corn and oats sometimes became dainty, and would not eat his allowance, while the other kept a regular course. The allowance for both was a little over three pecks per day. When taken to market and killed, they weighed twenty eight hundred and a half; the one fed on corn and oats weighing half a hundred the most, while the one fed on corn and cob meal was considered half a dollar per cwt. the best beef. The one fed on corn and cobs had 163 lbs. of tallow, the other 162 lbs."

From this, and other experiments, it would seem that cobs ground with corn, add to its value for the purposes of feeding, nearly or quite as much as would the same quantity of oats. If such is the case, there can be little room for doubt as to the propriety of making the practice of grinding the cob with the corn general, where this grain is used for feeding.

The mill used in Pennsylvania, is one invented by Evans, and much resembles the ordinary plaster mill in its operations. A cast iron screw revolves over a gate fixed in the bottom of a strong hopper iron lined. The ears of corn thrown into the hopper are taken hold of by the screw, broken to pieces, and then they fall through the grate into a spout, by which they are guided to the millstones. Dr Mease, however, strongly condemns the use of the same mill for grinding both plaster and cobs, as without great precaution, the plaster will be mixed with the cob meal, and produce dangerous concretions in the intestines of the animal eating it. In some parts of the country a common pair of mill-stones are used, the opening in the upper being made larger than usual, and the stones being more bosomed out, or made to fit less close in the inner part, than when used for grain. It is believed that corn in the cob might be broken sufficiently fine in a common iron bark mill, to admit being ground in ordinary mill stones without difficulty. We should think that in any district where Indian corn is extensively grown a miller would find it for his interest to attach a cob cracker to his machinery, as we are confident the farmers would find themselves well repaid by the great saving and superiority of the meal so made, for feeding.

[We would refer the correspondent of the Cultivator to a notice in the American Farmer, some time since, of a valuable machine for the purpose of grinding corn cobs, called "Baldwin's Corn Crusher," which is manufactured and for sale in this city.]

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CULTIVATION OF THE SUGAR BEET.

To the Editor of the Farmers' Cabinet:

SIR—We are told that the crop of sugar beet is increased, and the labor of cultivation much relieved, by planting every year in succession on the same land; and this, judging by some which I have this day seen growing on a field which had already carried two crops in succession—the present being the third—is correct; it certainly is superior to any that I have elsewhere seen.—The owner promises to render an account of the yield of the crop, for publication in the Cabinet, but I cannot forego the opportunity of recommending to the notice of the cultivators of this inestimable root, a mode of refreshing their soil which will be found of much importance, and be attended with a most trifling expense; it is, immediately on removing the beets, to plough the land deep, and sow it thickly with rye, for the purpose of turning it down before planting the beets in the spring, rolling in the seed at the same time; by these means the land will be renovated, and be relieved of a crop of weeds which, springing up with the rye, will be buried with it in the spring, thus adding to the dressing, and preparing the soil as an excellent seed-bed for the beet; always observing, to plough deeper every time the land is turned. This plan might be continued "yearly and every year," to the *eternal* renovation of the soil, and the *everlasting* benefit of the beet-crop. It is an excellent practice to soak the seed of the beet in *warm* water before sowing, as it expedites its shooting, and gives it a *start before the weeds*—all that an active and intelligent man desires.

D. C.

*August* 25, 1840.

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*Cream.*—Set milk vessels as high up as possible, and there will be a larger quantity of cream.

Daniel Putnam, Esq., of Danvers, Massachusetts, has sent us two ears of eight rowed corn, which are a beautiful sample of the improvement which is making in that valued crop. The ears are of the eight rowed kind, and of a similar color to the Brown corn: the Putnam corn is longer than the ear of the Brown corn, and appears handsomer before it is shelled. There is no other kind of corn we have yet seen which comes up to the Brown corn in size of kernel and in the quantity compared with the size of the cob. The Brown corn also sets for more ears than most other kinds of corn; and it turns out more corn for the same weight of stalk and husk than any other kind, if we except the small Canada corn. It also ripens sooner than every other kind of corn, if we except perhaps the small corn last named. Mr. Putnam's corn, we believe to be an excellent kind for the highly cultivated lands near the seaboard of Massachusetts, and perhaps for the warm alluvial lands upon Connecticut river; but for the higher ground in the interior of the state we cannot think it so well adapted as the Brown corn.

In the year 1837, Mr. Putnam raised of the kind of corn of which the two ears received by us are a specimen, ninety-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre: he thinks his crop of the present year will exceed one hundred bushels to the acre.

The farm on which Mr. Putnam lives, is the same on which the veteran General Putnam, of revolutionary memory, was born more than one hundred years ago. It is land which has been under profitable cultivation for almost two hundred years.—*Hill's N. H. Monthly Visitor.*

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### Cows holding up their Milk.

*Mr. Editor.*—Sir: I am not in the habit of writing for any publication, but as I have have just commenced farming with my father, who is one of the best managers of the old school, I feel very much interested in whatever I see or hear relative to the management of a farm. I thought I might be of use to some one by giving my father's mode of treating a cow that holds up her milk on taking away the calf, or at any other time. In the first place he ascertains what kind of food the cow likes best: whether it be meal, oats or potatoes:—he takes the food and coaxes her to one corner of the yard or into the stable; gives it and begins to milk:—if the cow refuses to give her milk, he tries the same the second time, and has always succeeded to get the milk as freely as from any other cow, unless the food was neglected, or contained something which she did not like. My father bought a young cow last winter: she had her calf quite early in the spring: on taking away the calf she held her milk, giving it down only once in two or three days: he tried several experiments, (not liking the trouble of feeding,) till the cow was nearly dry: finding none of them effectual, he began to feed, and never has been troubled since. The cow says, no supper no milk. This is the fourth or fifth cow of this description he has had, and has always succeeded in getting the milk as freely as from any other cow.—*N. E. Farm.*

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From the Southern Cultivator.

### Chinese and Berkshire Hogs.

*Buffalo, N. Y. Aug.* 21, 1840.

*Dear Sir*:—I was duly favored with yours of 27th ult., accompanied by a copy of the July number of the Southern Cultivator, and take a moment of the earliest leisure that I have, to answer the queries on Swine.

The pure Chinese hog, of the best varieties, has been brought from Canton and its vicinity, and the peninsula of Siam. It is almost destitute of hair, and coming from a warm climate, does not endure our northern winters well at all; but as far south as Tennessee, I am of opinion the cold would not be too severe for them. Their qualities are well described by Pennant, and the figures you have given from my drawings, are very fair for what we call the improved Chinese. The pure original Chinese are poor breeders, and worse nurses, and have altogether too much belly; reminding one in appearance of a blown up bladder, stuffed with lard. The English breeders sought to obviate this, and to make them hardier. Of their *modus operandi* in so doing, I am ignorant, but suspect it has been mainly by selections, and a natural change in the hog by becoming acclimated, as we know all animals partially go through a change in so doing—for instance, as they approach the north, they thicken their hair and fur; so to the south, they shed them.

The Improved Chinese in my possession, were, as I understand, first introduced into America from England, on the eastern coast of New Jersey, and from thence were brought to Albany by Mr. Dunn, and from thence here by my brother. In the former places, they were not appreciated by our farmers in general, and were suffered to run out, as with all my enquiries wherever I have since heard of Chinese, I have only found some mongrel sort of animal, far inferior to my own, and with which I dared not cross for fear of injuring their good established points. To keep my herd up, therefore, I gave an order, accompanied with drawings, to a friend of mine last year resident in Canton, to send me out several pair of the best varieties there.—Unhappily, the English difficulties broke out with the Chinese government, before the order was executed, but I have the assurance that it will be filled if possible another year. In the mean while, I have sent to England, and if any are there of the right kind, shall receive them this fall, with the fresh Berkshire stock that I have ordered to be imported. Of course you will infer from this, that I have none for sale, except those of my own breeding and those derived from them. I am told, however, that there are some in Maryland, but what their character is I am totally unable to say. My price is $15 per pair, caged and delivered on board steamboat at Buffalo; but I may make arrangements to deliver them this fall at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, for $20 per pair, and Berkshires for $30,two to two and a half months old. The Improved Chinese barrow will mature completely at 18 months old if well taken care of—their usual weight then is 200 to 300 pounds. In England gentlemen prefer the small weight for their own eating, as being more delicate. I know of no other race of hogs that will mature completely at 18 months. We boast much of the Berkshires doing so, but it is not the fact in general; they will give 400 to 600 pounds at this age, if well fed from a pig, but their *fullest* maturity cannot be much short of two years, and of the very largest kind, perhaps two and a half years. My breeding sows and boars of the Berkshire, I allow to be three and a half years coming to *full maturity*. In this way they get a strong healthful growth, and not broken down in their forms and injured as breeders, and also endure a much longer time. My Chinese are mostly spotted, sometimes the white, and sometimes the black predominates—occasionally the white, instead of being pure, has a sandy shade to it. I have one sow entirely black, of another importation, derived some time since from Lord Western's breed of Chinese.

I wish it to be understood, that I do not recommend the Chinese, only to shorten the snouts and legs of his Alligator stock, and give breadth and depth to the chest, barrel and hams—these improvements they will accomplish sooner than any other breed I know of. The Berkshires come next, and from their superior size will generally be preferred. In either case, to make the *surest* and most *rapid* improvement, save the sow pigs of the first cross, and as soon as old enough put them to the same boar that got them provided he is a good one. This once breeding in and in, more surely stamps the good qualities of the sire upon the offspring, adds to their thrift and does not injure the Constitution thus far pursued. These are facts little known to the generality of farmers, but are important, as they save them a change of male animals of any kind for the second cross, when females are taken from another race of the same species. A change of males, of the same race and qualities as the first, should be resorted to for females of the second generation, and the consequence would be, that most of the offspring in the third get would, as a general rule, be almost exactly like the original thorough breeds, and equally good for all the intents and purposes of the farmer.

It affords us great pleasure at the north, to see the fertile south-west waking up to its true interests, viz: the production of an improved stock. With your mild climate, you will soon rival us in the market, and we hope to see immediately added to the splendid horses and mules you now have, the choicest of cattle, sheep and hogs.—With the best wishes for your success individually, and that of a general improved agriculture throughout the beautiful fertile region that surrounds you, I am with great respect, Your ob't servant, A. B. Allen.

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### A Noble Landlord.

We cannot resist the pleasure of copying into our pages a few extracts from a speech of the Duke of Buckingham, delivered at a meeting of his tenants, at his residence, the first year after the decease of his father; it contains sentiments that do him honor:

"Gentlemen, and I may add, my very kind and much-respected friends and tenantry, let me hasten to thank you for your enthusiastic reception of this toast, and my old friend and tenant Bennet, for giving it. I take the earliest opportunity afforded me, of marking the respect I entertain for you by meeting you, and of expressing the pleasure and gratification I experience in seeing so many present. It is my delight, and it is my intention to meet you often—always to be accessible to your application—and ready to listen with attention to your statements, wishes and opinions.

"I now appear before you as your landlord, but for many long and happy years we have been acquainted with each other, and I trust to Providence to grant us many more of mutual confidence and esteem. To you I owe it to express the debt of gratitude due, and to express also, not only in *my* name, but in that of my *family*, our acknowledgements for the kind, friendly and liberal conduct of the tenantry to this house, and I have sought this opportunity to meet you, to assure you that the honest and upright tenant will always find in me a kind, anxious and friendly landlord, and I shall always take a warm interest in your comforts and the farm which you occupy. The possessions which I hold are extensive and important, and I am anxious that my tenantry, who have laid out their capital on their farms, should have every encouragement and assistance they deserve: let not those fear a rise of rent—as I have often said, so I repeat, 'live and let live,' shall be my motto through life; the more a tenant improves his land, the more he must benefit himself, and the happier I shall be to see it: I depend upon your labor for my subsistence, and my residence will be amongst you; you will meet with every liberal feeling from me—every assistance I will give you. You hold your farms on easy rents, and it is not my intention to raise them: I wish to see you reap every benefit which the times and seasons may give you, leaving it to you, to your honor and friendship, to assist me, should I ever require it at your hands; and I feel that you will do it, with same pleasure that my predecessor and myself assisted you, when in distress. I rely on you as English farmers, as neighbors and friends, and the confidence we mutually repose in each other will, I know, never be abused: your farms are yours so long as you like to hold them; it will be your own fault if you leave them, for on your own care, conduct and management depend entirely your comfort and prosperity. It affords me the highest satisfaction to know that the arrears of rent due are very trifling: my steward has directions to remit those, and I thank you for your punctuality and liberality. Gentlemen, I live in the hope of being of service to you and my country, and I heartily wish you all every happiness in this world: long may you live to enjoy and increase your prosperity, as my kind, friendly, happy and independent tenantry."

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*To the Tobacco Planters throughout the United States.*

By a resolution of the general convention of Tobacco Planters held in the city of Washington in May last, their President was authorised and empowered to re-assemble the Convention whenever in his judgment their interest might seem to require it; and the committee in their circular address to the planters having suggested the 15th day of December next as a suitable day for the reassembling of the same; in virtue then of the resolution referred to and in concurrence with the views of the Committee, the *15th day of December next* is hereby fixed upon and appointed as the day of said meeting in the city of Washington—And as it is deemed of the utmost importance that the convention when assembled should be as full as possible, it is respectfully and most earnestly recommended, that the planters throughout the Tobacco growing states, hold, in their respective counties, Conventions, as early in October as may be, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in conformity to this notice.

SAML. SPRIGG, *Pres't.*

*Sept. 26th*, 1840.

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### Meeting of the Tobacco Planters.

In accordance with the suggestion for holding Primary Meetings, the Planters of Prince George's County are requested to meet in Upper Marlbro' on THURSDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, (being the first week of Court) to appoint Delegates to the Convention to be held in Washington the 15th of December next.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

We tender to Dr Darby our thanks for the following abstracts. We will at any time thankfully receive any similar communication from Dr. D. or other gentlemen of his profession, which his reason or experience may suggest. We do not pretend to claim it as a right, but, at the same time, we must say, there seems to us some obligation on gentlemen of the profession of medicine, in the absence of professed veterinarians, to bestow a portion of their skill in preventing the great losses which often occur from disease among live stock. The most inhuman treatment is sometimes practised as a *remedy*, the cruelty and fallacy of which, a few words from an intelligent physician would suffice to point out.

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PURGATIVES AND DIURETICS,

*As used in sickness and disease of Horses.*

MR. BROWN:—Having recently read a work on the Diseases, &c. of Horses, by DELABERE BLAINE, a teacher of the veterinary arts in England, in which there is a vast amount of useful matter, I have, for the benefit and instruction of the owners of horses, and with a view of promoting the health and relieving the sufferings of that highly useful animal, concluded to send you the following extracts from the book for publication. I shall confine myself to the use of purgatives and diuretics, as being the more frequent in their application and the more readily understood.

"OF PURGATIVES.—Certain peculiarities of constitution generally and certain states of the alimentary canal particularly render this process very salutary to the horse: they are indeed essentially necessary to keep him up to that artificial standard which luxury and refinement have taught us to expect in him. The uses of purging medicines are—such as are given remedially against an existing disease; those exhibited as a preventative against a probable one; lastly, they are very generally in use for promoting a certain state called *condition*.

*Remedially.*—Catharsis is most beneficially employed against inflammation, or most diseases of increased action, except of the alimentary track. In active inflammation it greatly assists bleeding, and in some cases it is superior to it, and can be advantageously employed, when bleeding cannot with propriety be attempted, as in fevers possessing a low or putrid character. In the plethoric states, which produce serious deposits in the legs, &c. as in horses just removed from grass, &c. &c., we depend on purgatives for their removal. In pursive thick-winded horses, physic not only prevents further accumulation, but also stimulates the absorbents to take up some of the existing deposit. In dyspeptic cases, in hidebound, in lampas, or other affections arising from deranged functions of the stomach, mild purgatives act in the most salutary manner.

"As *preventives*, purges are extensively employed also, when horses are taken from grass or straw yard, and are at once removed into a heated temperature, with clothing and full diet. Bleeding is also here a preventive of disease. When an emaciated horse is removed from hard work and harder fare, at once to rest and a full diet, so far from his condition being improved, unless he is prepared for the change by previous purging, his skin will become fixed, his belly more and more tucked up, and his hair will often actually fall off. But the same change, when accomplished by a judicious use of purgatives, operates as much to his advantage, that a few weeks brings forth a new animal as it were.

"*To promote condition.*—Luxury and refinement have introduced an artificial state of *condition*, beyond that simply implying a healthy functional state. Such condition is not only necessary to bring the animal up to our present ideas of beauty, but also to undergo exercises which, in a state of nature, were not expected of him, as hunting, racing, &c. &c. To promote this state, purges are indispensably necessary. By their means the watery parts of the blood are removed, by which the absorbents become stimulated to take up all the interstitial fluid interposed between the moving masses, as well as that distributed within the cellular membrane; by which means both the strength is augmented, and the weight of useless matter diminished. Physic draws up the belly and hardens the flesh. The lungs are al o enabled to act more advantageously by the agency of physic. Their capacity being greatly increased by the absorption of incumbering matter.

"*The abuse and danger of purgatives.*—In all inflammatory affections of the stomach and bowels, cathartics are highly injurious, except in entesetis, (inflammation of the intestines, or red colic,) when the obstruction cannot be by other means. (In which case I will here remark, Dr. Blaine depends upon prompt and copious bleeding, back raking, to remove impacted fæces, large laxative clysters, fomentations and blisters to the belly; and as a purgative, castor and linseed oils, six or eight ounces of each, with gruel; or otherwise one of six or eight ounces Epsom salts, dissolved in two pints water.) Purgatives are also equally hurtful in inflammations of the lungs; and it is probable, from the powers it calls forth in the horse to produce purging, occasioned by his structural peculiarities, that in all great visceral inflammations active purges should be administered with caution. In farcy and glanders purges seldom do else than harm; and in chronic affections attended with great debility they are rarely admissible. Physic is hurtful however, principally, from the frequency and quantity sometimes given.

Super-purgation has destroyed hundreds of horses and it has irreparably injured thousands: it certainly debilitates the horse more than man. It is hardly possible to conceive a more deplorable object than a horse under the action of an enormous purgative. The number and strength of the purgative doses are not the only evils to which the horse is liable, from purgation; the articles used are likewise often of an injurious nature. Neither are grooms so attentive to *previous preparations* as they should be. No horse should have a strong dose of physic put into him without two or three days previous mashing; and if this be done, a mild dose will be sufficient. In hot weather inflammation supervenes on physic when at all too active; and dysentery is a very common consequence of summer purging. Cold water given at these times will injure; so will also exposure to cold air and changes of temperature. The intestines should always be prepared for this operation by bran mashes, which should be given two or three days previously, nor indeed should the physic be ever administered until the stools present some appearance of softening. The first dose given to every horse with which we are not well acquainted, should be a very mild one, for some horses are much more easily purged than others. Exercise is of particular importance in physicing; but I would earnestly caution the attendants against actively trotting or galloping; brisk and continued walking is all that ought to be allowed. The importance of exercise is by no means sufficiently considered; half the quantity of any cathartic, with plenty of walking exercise will operate nearly as much as double the dose without it; so that the degree of purging may be always regulated nearly to our wish, which is a very desirable circumstance.

When physic does not work kindly, the exercise should be repeated at intervals of two hours, till it does; and then it should be altogether omitted as it would fatigue. Cold water should never be allowed, but if the horse will not drink it warm, it may be given cool, but never cold.

On this particular it is also necessary to observe, that ample dilution of the bowels is of the utmost consequence to insure physic working kindly. Entice the horse therefore to drink by every means, and by no means forget the necessary precaution of giving him pure water, from a perfectly clean pail. During the working of the physic he should be kept warm, both by stable temperature and by clothing, and he must be exercised (if in winter) in clothes proportioned to the cold.

"*When a purgative is to be given*, proceed as follows: The horse having fasted an hour or two in the morning, give him the ball, after which he should be offered some warm water; or it may not be improper to let him have his ball a quarter of an hour after he has had about half his usual quantity of water; for it sometimes happens that the ball disgusts, and then he will not drink for some hours after, which is not so favorable to an early solution of the ball. After it is taken he should be fastened another hour, or an hour and a half, when a small quantity of good hay or fodder may be allowed or a bran mash feeding afterwards, and exercised again half an hour in the evening, being allowed warm or tepid water at intervals during the day, with hay and bran mash again towards night. Early in the following morning the physic will probably begin to work, which, if it does briskly, no more exercise need be given; but if not, half an hour's walking should be allowed, when the horse may have a mash and warm water. After this another half hour's exercise should be given, and which is to be repeated every other hour or two, till the physic works kindly, allowing mashes and a little clean hay occasionally, and warm water as often as he will take it. Should the horse appear griped and uneasy, a warm clyster of the common kind, (mash two moderately sized onions, over which pour oil of turpentine two ounces. Add thin gruel 4 quarts,) which will generally relieve with exercise; but not repeat the clyster; and in the event of its still continuing, which will seldom be the case when good aloes are used, then the following drink may be given, hand-rubbing the belly well at the same time. *Recipe.*—Sound ale—a pint; peppermint water—a pint. Mix and give them rather more than blood warm.

"It occasionally happens, that notwithstanding every attention, physic will not work on the second day, in which case let nothing tempt the practitioner to give another dose immediately; for it sometimes happens that purgatives will not act till the third day; when, if no symptoms of purging appear, either let the horse rest altogether for two days longer, and then give him rather a stronger dose; or commence by giving ¼ of the original dose every six hours till it purge, mashing, giving exercise and warm water as before. I never wish any horse I physic to have more than from 12 to 16 liquid evacuations; all beyond this weaken the intestines and injure the horse. In the usual course of physic, on the next day after the operation of the purgative, the fæces will resume nearly their former consistency, when the physic is said to be set. If it, however, continue to operate with nearly the same violence as on the day before, it must be regarded as a case of super purgation, and recourse must immediately be had to the treatment already directed; (or as follows—bleed if necessary; apply hot stimulating fomentations to the bowels, &c. and give the following medicine. Prepared chalk two ounces—powdered gum arabic half an ounce—powdered catechu, two drachms. Mix in half a pint of thin starch, arrow-root, rice liquor, or tripe liquor; use injections of the same, to which may be added half a drachm each of powdered opium and alum:) otherwise the horse may now return to his former habits, giving him corn at first sparingly, with moderate exercise: and in five or six days, if the operation have been only ordinary, a second dose may be given, which should be a little stronger than the first. After this, with the same caution, if it be deemed necessary a third dose may be given: which is usually considered a course of physic."

*Of the articles used in purging horses.*

Suffice it to say, without noticing the numerous articles spoken of in the book, that as a purgative Dr. Blaine confines himself to the use of Aloes and Calomel. He used commonly the Barbadoes, or Hepatic Aloes, or the Cape Aloes, according to the following formulæ. No. 1.—Barbadoes Aloes, five drachms; oil of caraways ten drops; Lard sufficient to make a ball. No. 2.—B. Aloes seven drachms add a half. Add and mix as the former. No. 3.—B. Aloes nine drachms, add and mix as the former. If Cape Aloes be used, add from 1 to 1½ drachms to each formula.

These doses are proportioned to the size of the horse, &c. When it is thought proper to give calomel for worms or skin affections, two drachms may be given the overnight in a mash, first mixed with a table spoonful of flour. The aloetic pill may be given next morning.

The following prescriptions are used by Dr. Blaine as alteratives, to get a horse in *condition*:

R. Crude Antimony, Cream of Tartar, Nitre; of each three drachms. Or,

R. Cream of Tartar, Nitre, of each two or three drachms; powdered Sulphur, half ounce. When the horse has been reduced to a great degree of debility; or when there has already been sufficient laxity of bowels, begin at once with the following tonics. R. Socotrine Aloes, one drachm, Honey or molasses to make a ball; or Arsenic, eight grains; Allspice, one drachm; Extract of Gentian, half an ounce. Make into a ball with liquorice powder. Or, Sulphate of Copper, Sulphate of Iron, one drachm and a half each; powdered Ginger, one drachm. Horse Turpentine to make a ball. Give either of the above prescriptions every morning for a while. Give to the horse fasting.

"OF DIURETICS.—In swelled legs, in cracks, in grease, or in any preternatural enlargements occasioned by fluids, we give diuretics with great advantage. They act like bleeding in all acute inflammatory affections. But like purgatives they may be abused. In all accumulations connected with debility it is evident that diuretics may do harm: we may, it is true, remove some extravassation

and swelling to-day, but still more will return to-morrow. In these cases we must on the contrary, strengthen the system by tonics, proper feeding and mild exercise; the local debility we must aid by hand-rubbing and bandages. The principal diuretics in general use for the horse are, resin, nitre, turpentine, potash, and corrosive sublimate. The milder ones are digitalis, tobacco, squills, cream of tartar, neutral salts, juniper, &c. Digitalis is peculiarly applicable to high inflammatory affections either with or without nitre. Resin is, perhaps, the most active diuretic in veterinary practice, and in a dose of three to six or eight drachms is very certain in its operation. Nitre in similar doses is equally certain but a little less active. In inflammatory diseases in urinary obstructions from gravel it is also much to be preferred to resin. Turpentine, both liquid and solid, is a certain diuretic; as also is potash, half an ounce, or an ounce being diluted in two or three quarts of water, and given fasting. Corrosive sublimate proves a powerful diuretic, in doses of half a drachm to a drachm; but it is evident no such quantity should be given for this purpose, without first ascertaining that a lesser dose can be borne with impunity. Cream of tartar, to prove certain in its action, must be given in doses of 4 to 6 ounces. All the neutral salts, in similar doses, act in the same way; but not always with uniform certainty. Whenever a diuretic is given the same precautions should be observed as with a purgative, to keep warm, but not hot; to avoid over exertion; but, above all, to allow a large quantity of tepid water, which greatly increases the effect, and renders the action less hurtful. Diurentics are given in the form of balls or powders, a formula of each of which is added.

"*Diuretic Balls.*—Resin, yellow, 4 lbs.; Nitre in powder, 2 lbs.; Horse turpentine, 2 lbs.; Yellow soap, 1 lb. Melt the resin, soap and turpentine, over a slow fire; and when cooling add the nitre. Strong dose, 1½ to 2 ounces. Mild dose, 6 drachms to 8. The former may be given once a week, the latter every third or fourth day.

"*Diuretic Powders.*—Yellow resin, powdered, 2 lbs.; Nitre, ditto, 4 lbs.; Cream of tartar, 2 lbs. Dose, 6 drachms to 10 or 12, twice a week in a mash."

If sir, you think what I have taken the trouble to collect from Dr. Blaine's large volume, may be of any advantage to the horse or his master, you will publish, otherwise you can return them to me. Very respectfully, &c.

*North Elkhorn, Sept.* 12, 1840. JNO. C. DARBY.

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BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Express of Tuesday says—

It is a little singular that, notwithstanding the advices speak so favorable of the crop and a high rate of duty on Grain, orders are in the market for extensive purchases of Wheat, and not only in the market, but the orders have been executed to a large extent.—Fifteen thousand bushels of Wheat have been taken to-day, principally Ohio, at a dollar. This, it is true, is a very low price, nearly as low as we have ever known the article to touch, and it is probably from the fact that the prices are so low that these purchases are made, for if the price were ten cents higher, which would be still very low, not a bushel would be bought for export. Flour too, if it should decline much, would also be taken. The Cotton market seems not to be affected here, and indeed the prices on the other side have not varied any of consequence.

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*American Stocks in England.*—The New York Express of Tuesday says—

The private letters from England say decidedly that American securities are better, and indeed the quotations confirm fully this statement. There has been an improvement of five to ten per cent, on some in the course of the last six months. We have before expressed the opinion that the securities of some of our States, which are the best in the world, and on which a high rate of interest (compared with the London rates,) is punctually paid, could not long continue at the reduced rates at which they were selling.—The fall of the French and Continental Funds, together with those of Great Britain, and the talk of war, are sufficient to turn the attention of capitalists to a rich and flourishing country like ours.

The fine crops in England will have a great influence on money affairs. There will be no longer any fear of a drain of specie,—capital will be plenty and money easy.

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*Calves.*—To raise calves by hand, give them a pint of skimmed milk mixed with half a pint of corn meal thrice a day.

The celebrated race horse WAGNER was badly beaten to-day over the Nashville Course, four mile heats, by Harding's grey filly GAMA, by PACIFIC, in two straight heats. Time 8m 15, 8 25—track heavy. The *knowing ones* were, of course, taken in. Bets this morning, ran as high as twenty to one in favor of WAGNER. After first heat, the betting, we understand, was about even.—*Nashville Whig.*

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*To Raise Locust Trees.*—Plant the seed an inch deep, after having, early in the spring, poured boiling water over them to soak for twenty-four hours.

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## BALTIMORE MARKET.

*Centre Market*, October 10.—Butter, print, 25, 28 and 31¼ cents per lb.; do. roll, 18¾a25 cents.—Eggs, per dozen, 16 cents.—Chickens, per pair, 50a62¼ cts.; do. dozen, $2,75a $3,00.—Geese, picked, 75 cents each.—Ducks, do. per pair, 75 a $1. Live do. pair, 50 cents.—Potatoes, peck, 12½ cts.; do. sweet, 18¾a25.—Turnips, do. 12½ cents.—Tomatoes, do. 12½ cents.—Beans, string, do. 12½ cents; do. Lima, 18¾ cents.—Apples, per peck, 10a18¾ cents.—Peaches, do. 50 cents, very scarce.—Apple Butter, 12½ censt per quart.—Cabbages, 3a6¼ cents per head, very abundant and fine.—Egg Plants plenty at 3a6¼ each.—Beets, per bunch, 6¼ cents.—Green Corn, 18¾ cents per dozen, very scarce.—Cider, from wagons, per bbl. $2,25a2,50.—Country Pork, per qr. 50a75 cts.—Muttod, do. 50a62½ cents.—Roasting Pigs, 50a62½ cents.—The Butchers' stalls were abundantly supplied with the most choice descriptions of meats.—Beef, fresh, 5 a10 cents per lb. for prime pieces; do. corned, 6a8.—Veal, 8a10 cts.—Mutton, 6a8 cts.—Pork, 9a10 cts.—Sausages, 8a9 cents; do. Bologne, 9a10 cents per lb.—The supply of fresh Fish was not large; the several varieties sold at from 18¾ to 37½ cents per bunch.—Soft Crabs, doz. 25a50 cents. Dry Oak Wood, is retaining at $3,75 to $4,00 per cord.—Pine, $2,75a$3,25.—There is little or no hickory at market.—*Patriot.*

*Cattle.*—The market was again heavily stocked with Beef cattle on Monday, but prices remained about as they were last week. Of 1000 to 1100 head that were offered for sale at the drove yards, on that day, only about 200 head were taken by the city butchers at prices ranging from $4,50 to $6,50 per 100. We quote these prices as the extremes, the first named for very inferior, and the highest for cattle of superior quality. There were but few sold, however, at either of these rates, much the largest portion being taken at $5 to $6 per 100 lbs. for fair to good stock.—About 300 head have been taken North by the owners. Live Hogs are in good supply, and sales of some lots have been made at $6 per 100 lbs.

*Cotton.*—We note the sale of a parcel of Georgia upland, including a few bales of new crop, at 11¼ cts,

*Fish.*—There is a better demand for Mackerel, of which sales have been made at $15 for No. 1, $12 for No. 2; $7,50 for No. 3, and $5,75 for No. 4. Small sales of Codfish in drums at $3,25 a $3,50 per 100 lbs. and of Hakefish at $2,25. Herrings are in moderate demand at $2,62½ a $2.75—sales.

*Cloverseed.*—The crop of this season is said to be very abundant. The wagon price now ranges from $4,50 to $5,-50 per bushel, and sales from stores are making at $5,50 to $6.

*Timothy Seed.*—We continue to quote new seed from stores at $3,50 per bushel.

*Flax Seed.*—The wagon price continues at $1, and the store rate $1,12½ per bushel.

*Molasses.*—There is no prime New Orleans in market—it is wanted, at 30 a 32 cents; inferior is dull at 25 a 26 cents.

*Sugars.*—We note sales of 350 hds. New Orleans, by private contract, at $7,75 a $8—part sold to go out of the market. Sales of good to prime Porto Rico at $8,50 a $9,25.

*Tobacco.*—The demand for Maryland is fair, but not so brisk as last week. Purchasers appear to direct their attention more particularly to the common and inferior sorts. Prices, however, are fully sustained, and as the stock on hand is quite light, holders are firm. We continue to quote inferior and common $4 a $5,50; middling to good $5.50a$7,50; good $8a$8,50; and fine $9a$13. Ohio Tobacco is also less inquired for, and the sales have been considerably less than for some weeks past. Prices remain unchanged, and we continue to quote inferior and common at $4a$4,50; Middling $5; Good $5.50 a $6,50; fine red and Wrappery $8 a $12; and fine yellow at $7,50a$10. The inspections of the week comprise 842 hhds. Maryland; 469 hdds. Ohio; 11 hhds. Virginia; and 1 hhd. Kentucky—total 1223 hhds.

*Wool.*—We note a sale of 2600 lbs. Saxony fleece, of prime quality, at 50 cents, 6 months; and also a sale of 6500 lbs. tub washed native Wool at 32 cents. full.

*Provisions.*—The provision market has been quite dull today, and we are not advised of any transactions upon which to base quotations. Holders of Bacon are firm, however, at last week's rates, which we continue to quote, viz: strictly prime Hams at 15c, inferior do about 12½c; Prime Middlings 10 to 11c; and Shoulders of good quality 8½c. We continue to quote Mess Pork at $17; Mess Beef at $14,50; No. 1 at $12,50, and Prime $10,50, without sales. In Lard we hear of no transactions. Western Butter in kegs is dull at 10 to 11c.

*Flour.*—There have been but few transactions in Howard street flour since our report of the market on Friday. Sales of good common brands were made from stores, both on Saturday and to-day, to a limited extent at $5,06. The receipt price continues at $5. We continue to quote City Mills Flour at $4,87½ cash, to $5, on time. A parcel of Susquehanna Flour was sold at $5,12½—sales by the dray load $5,25.

*Grain.*—We continue to quote Md. and Virginia new red Wheats at 90a100c for fair to prime parcels. On Saturday a parcel of old Pennsylvania red Wheat, prime, was sold at 105c, and one of white at 107c. To-day a sale of old red Pa. was made at 103c, and another at 104c; we quote 103a104c.

Sales of Md. white Corn to-day at 53a54c.—The price of yellow is unsettled for the moment—buyers holding off. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow was made on Saturday at 56c. Sales of Virginia mixed Corn to-day at 53c.

We quote Md. Rye at 58a60c. Sales of Pa. at 62a63c.

We quote Oats at 27a28c for Md.—*American.*

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*New York*, October 10.—Molasses is dull. North Co Turpentine has sold at $2,25 for prime, and Wilmington at $2 37½. Sales of New Beef at $8 for prime; $11 50 a 12 for Mess. Rice has sold for home use, at $3 62½ a $3 75, cash. Tobacco in good demand at steady prices. Cotton is very quiet. Stock 10,000 bales. Flour remains heavy, without much change in price. A parcel of Michigan was sold this morning at $4,75, but not in very good order. Wheat 98a 102c, dull. Rye 59 a61. Corn 57a58c; 500 bbls Richmond City sold at $6 25. Barley 67a98c, sales.

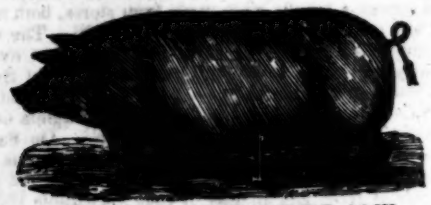
*Philadelphia*, Oct. 9.—Sales of Cotton light; 50 bales N. Orleans at 11¼c, 4 mos; 40 do Upland at 11½; prices generally stationary. Cleared this week 56 bales. The Flour market has been rather quiet for a week or two, but prices remain steady at $5 1-8 for Pa. superfine, and $5 3-8 for Brandywine. The receipts are light, owing to the low state of the stream. Rye Flour $3½ per bbl. Corn is dull at last week's quotations, of $15½ for Brandywine in hhds. and $3½ in bbls; Pa. in bbls $2,87½. Grain is stationary, but the demand not very brisk; receipts of Corn and Oats light; sales afloat of yellow Corn at 55c, white 55c; Oats 27c; from store, prime Penn. wheat at 107c per bushel; inferior Md. at 80c; Southern Rye 60c; Penna. 62a63c. The next Liverpool packet takes out 8 or 10,000 bushels wheat at 7½d. freight. Lead has been dull this week, and the sales trifling, showing a declining market; 5c per lb may be consireded a fair quotation. The last import of Cuba Molasses just landed not yet sold; 250 bbls 20 tierces N. Orleans inferior sold at a price not made public. Naval stores are dull, and prices are without material change; sales of Wilmington Turpentine at $2½; Tar $2; Spirits Turpentine 28a30c per gallon. Bacon, stock light, with some Southern demand; sides 9½c per lb; shoulders 7a7½c; hams scarce 12a13c; mess pork $17a17.50; prime $14½; mess beef $14 per bbl; prime 11a11½. Lard, stock light, 12½c per lb. Sales of Rice to the trade in small lots at $4½ per cwt. Sugar, transactions this week have been principally in Cuba box, of which the imports reach nearly 5000 boxes, but most of which was promptly taken by the trade and refiners at 8¼a8¾ for browns and 9¾a10c for white, and part at a price not made public. The sales of Muscovadoes have been small, owing to the light stocks. Sales of Tobacco early in the week of 40 hhds at 7½c, and 155 bales St. Jago at 23a25c; manufactured is brisk; considerable sales small lump at a small advance; 15 hhds Virginia Scraps at 2½c per lb. No Cuba or St. Domingo in market. Cleared this week 71 hhds. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic; one or two invoices foreign sold at a price not made public.

*Mobile*, Oct. 3.—Sales of Cotton computed at 200 bales, all to one broker, at 8½ to 10½c, latter rate for "fully fair" new crop. The market is now entirely swept of old and new. The season closed with a stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared, of 1737 bales. The receipts and exports are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Received from 1st Oct. '39 | bales, 446,775 |
| Exports—foreign, 354,708 | |
| coastwise, 85,394 | 440,102 |
| Estimate for burnt and lost, | 6,400 |

*Charleston*, Oct. 10.—The transactions in Cotton embrace 1793 bags, at 7 3-8a10 1-8c. 301 tierces of Rice sold at 2,87 a3,75 per cwt. The receipts of Corn are about 4100 bushels from North Carolina, which was disposed of at 60a62c per bushel. About 2600 bushels Maryland Oats were sold at 31c per bushel. The operations in Flour have been confined to purchases for the home trade. About 450 bbls Baltimore Howard street changed hands at $5¼, 5 7-8a6; and a small lot Virginia superfine at $6¼ per bbl.

*New Orleans*, Sept. 30.—The sales of Cotton for the last two days amount to about 1000 bales, of which we note 500 bales new.—The effect of the European news has been unfavorable, and a decline of ¼c in prices has been experienced. The receipts are large. The stock of Sugar has been materially diminished by shipment to the Northern market. The sales continue to range from 6 to 7¼c. Flour is accumulating. The sales are entirely at retail—say at $5. Pork is firm at $20 for Mess and $17 for Prime. The stock is decreasing. The stock of Lard is greatly reduced. Prices remain as before. Some considerable transactions in Tobacco have taken place within the last week in this article. Some 75 hhds. various qualities have been sold at fair prices.



## AN IMPORTED BERKSHIRE SOW,

Impregnated by an imported boar of the Improved Ulster, or Irish Grazier breed, will be sold for $100—the owner having three of her daughters can spare her; she has given large litters, and proved herself a good nurse by raising all her pigs.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazier" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city or on board any vessel in port, $25 per pair. Address, if by letter post paid, oc 14 S. SANDS, Ameri. Farmer.

## FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at $100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.

## WANTFD—A Mastiff or New Foundland PUP,

Of good blood, about 9 months old, for which a fair price will be given. Also wanted, a Bull Terrier, or Terrier Pup. oc 15

## WANTED—A SUPERINTENDANT OF A FARM,

Near Clinton, Mississippi, who will have the management of 8 hands, and who will agree to work himself when necessary, for which he will receive a full share of Cotton and Corn, and the wood that may be cut for the rail road in the vicinity. No work is done on Sundays, except in the case of "taking the ox out of the ditch," or of nights, or in excessive weather: it is a remarkably healthy situation. None but a sober, attentive and industrious man need apply. Address, post paid if by letter, S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

References will be given and required. oc 15

## WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER,

To act as Superintendant of the Farm at the Alms House of Baltimore city and county. Applications to be handed in by the 1st of November, and left with the agent of the institution, No. 23 Frederick street. oc 15 3t W. L. RICHARDSON.

The above is a desirable situation for a good practical farmer.

## JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

## GENESEE RASPBERRY PLANTS.

2 or 300 of these celebrated plants for sale—they are far superior to any thing of the kind known in this country—the advertiser is authorised to say that such is the view of them by the editor of this paper—Enquire at this office. oc 7

STOCK WANTED—Applications are made to the subscriber for the following described animals—persons having such for sale will please state price deliverable in Baltimore, pedigrees, &c.

A full bred Durham bull Calf, from a good milking stock, 9 to 12 months old, of good form, wide in the twist, capacious chest, and avoiding all tendency to what is commonly called cat-hammed.

Three Devon Heifers, pure blood, which have had their first or second calves—Also a ¼ Durham and ¼ Devon do.

*FOR SALE*—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price 50 dols —also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dolls.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 180 dols. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dols —also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dols. Reference (post paid) to S. SANDS, Farmer Office

☞Likewise, Berkshire and other Pigs. oc 7

## CALVES WANTED.

The subscriber is authorised to purchase about 18 female Calves, from 6 weeks to 2 months old, which can be recommended as from good milkers—the breed not a particular object, though a mixture of the Durham, Devon or Ayrshire with the country breeds would be preferred—for which a fair price will be paid. Refer to

se 30 S. SANDS, office American Farmer.

## A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

Is wanted by a German, who can produce good testimonials of his capacity, &c. Apply at the office of the American Farmer.

## SALE OF VALUABLE CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

On SATURDAY, October 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We will sell by AUCTION at the Farm on the Philadelphia Road, 4½ miles from Baltimore, recently belonging to Mr. POTTER, the very choice STOCK consisting in part as follows:

1 Full Bred young Devon Bull, 2 years old last April; 1 Full Bred Devon Cow, 5 years old, the dam of this Bull, 1 do do Grand Dam of the Bull; this Cow is of the Patterson Breed of Devons, and has taken the premium at the Agricultural Fair, 1 Roan 7-8 Durham short horned Cow, named Rose; 1 White do do named Snowball.

These Cows were purchased at the sale of the property of the late ROBERT OLIVER, at Green Mount; 2 Durham Bull Calves out of Rose and Snowball, by the Celebrated Full Bred Durham Bull Gloucester, 1 Cow, Red and White, half Durham, about 6 years old, 1 large Brown and White Cow, half Holstein; this Cow was bought of the late DANIEL COBB, and gave 30 quarts of Milk daily, she is very fine; 1 three fourths Devon Heifer, about 2 years old; 1 Light Red Cow, half Durham and half Devon, about 4 years old; 1 Genuine Berkshire Boar; 1 do do Sow and Pigs. Several other VALUABLE COWS, some FINE HORSES, HOGS, POULTRY, &c. &c.

Also a variety of valuable Farming Utensils, among which are 5 horse Carts and Harness, one 1 horse Wagon and Harness, 1 Straw Cutter, 1 Corn Sheller, 4 or 5 Ploughs, 5 Harrows, 2 Grindstones, one fanning Mill, 1 Roller, 1 Cultivator, 2 Horse Rakes, &c. Terms of sale, cash. oc 7 3t R. M. HALL & CO. Aucts.

## THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.
se 9. above Charles st.

## BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address

ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

## DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at MODERATE prices, can be supplied *at all seasons of the year*, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are GOOD MILKERS, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

*Chesnut Hill Farm,*

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

## HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the BAG, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 y

## SAXONY RAMS—FOR SALE OR EXCHNAGE.

The subscriber offers for sale two Bucks of the Saxony breed; the owner wishing to change his breed will sell them at $10 each, or exchange them for Bakewell.

For sale, a 3-4 DURHAM BULL, principally white, price $60.

o 14 SAMUEL SANDS, publisher American Farmer.

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co. have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price $20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day, 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel, 12 00

4th. ELLIS' HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 8 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CHURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleansed, 6 00

7th. PARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

8th. SUBSOIL PLOUGHS, made on the most approved English plan. 8 00

In store, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, as usual, oc 7 6t

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug The price of this machine will be $25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about $200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best, as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient staength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be $130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to $100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty-street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost $150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price $5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tenning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kinds, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times,) an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles-street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning-shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty-street. GEORGE PAGE.